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## INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox mortality— Malarial diseases during August, 1904.

## Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, August 27, as follows:

Mortality of Bombay city, week ended August 23, 1904.

	Week e	Mean of same week for 5	
	Aug. 27, 1904.	Aug. 25, 1903.	preceding years.
Plague attacks Plague deaths Plague mortality per 1,000 Smallpox deaths Cholera deaths Total deaths Total mortality per 1,000	60 50 3.35 1 12 628 42.08	88 5.89 4 0 581 38.93	91 6.09 3 156 973 63.69

## The Board of Health issues the following bulletin regarding cholera:

Cholera was not epidemic, the attacks reported being 19; these were all local cases. The disease shows a tendency to decrease and is attributable to seasonal variations and importations. The disease is not confined to any particular quarter of the town, and it has no direct local connection with the harbor.

The distribution of cholera by races was as follows:

Upper and middle caste Hindus	. 9 . 3	
Total	12	

A striking thing in the mortality record for August is the number of deaths ascribed to malarial fever; also the great number of deaths from diarrhea and dysentery.

Deaths from malarial and diarrheal diseases August, 1904.

Week of—	Malarial diseases.	Diarrhea.	Dysentery.
August 2 August 9 August 16 August 23	36 49	44 54 64 48	16 21 18 28

The presence of damp weather accounts for this prevalence of malarial and diarrheal diseases.

Lack of rain in many parts of Bombay Presidency makes the agricultural outlook very gloomy. If the water gets scarce that will mean resort to wells, with consequent cases of cholera.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection of vessel—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, September 1, as follows: During the week ended August 27, 1904, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Bucrania*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 56. The effects of lascars were disinfected and fumigated, and rat guards were kept on wharf lines while the vessel lay at dock.